

Our publication office is on Seventh street, adjoining Adamson's Periodical Depot, and opposite the General Post Office.

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Saturday, January 26, 1861.

### A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.

This paper has now a circulation in this city larger than all the city papers combined, with the exception of one, and therefore affords a most excellent advertising medium.

### CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The Senate yesterday made some progress in the calendar of private bills, and adjourned to Monday.

In the House, after the morning hour, Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, made a most patriotic speech. While he insisted upon nothing as an ultimatum, and was, at all events, opposed to the present movements of secession, he appealed to Republicans to do something to sustain the Union men of the slave States. He suggested, among other things, the restoration of the Missouri compromise, just as it stood when it was abrogated.

Mr. Stratton, of New Jersey, (Republican,) expressed his willingness to restore the Missouri compromise, as proposed.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, made a disunion speech.

Mr. Pottle, of New York, followed in a thorough and able vindication of the Republican party from the charge of desiring to invade any of the rights of the South.

And, pending a resolution of inquiry by Mr. Grow, into the complicity of Executive officers in schemes of seizing upon the Federal Capitol, an inquiry, which, followed up by Mr. Grow has the energy and capacity to follow it up, will result in interesting developments, the House adjourned.

**FLOYD INDICTED.**—The grand jury here yesterday presented Ex-Secretary Floyd for embezzlement of the public moneys.

**HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY.**—We hope our friends will bear in mind that this able and eloquent defender of the principles of the Republican party in a Southern State will deliver an address at Odd Fellows Hall, on Seventh street, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, in compliance with an invitation from the Republican Association.

We would advise all who wish to hear him to go early, as there will, doubtless, be a large audience present on the occasion.

A band of music has been provided.

**VIRGINIA.**—Our information as to the action of the people of Virginia, is favorable. We hope and believe that the result will prove that they are misrepresented in Congress, and by the demagogues at Richmond.

It is believed that the misunderstanding existing between Messrs. Dunn and Rust will be satisfactorily adjusted by their mutual friends, who have the matter in hand.

It is understood, that the destination of the Brooklyn, which left Norfolk yesterday, is Fort Pickens.

The Norfolk (Va.) Herald states, that a Philadelphian, named Dawson, who arrived there on Tuesday, was ordered to leave the town, in consequence of having admitted that he voted for Lincoln. If there is a conference here on the 4th of February, as proposed by Virginians, we hope that the Virginia Commissioners will be called upon to furnish guarantees, that such outrages as the above shall not be repeated.

A letter, dated at St. Augustine, Florida, January 12, states that the coast survey schooner Dana, in charge of F. W. Dorr, had been seized by the "authorities" while that officer was absent on an expedition in connection with his duties.

In the Senate of Virginia, January 23, a bill was reported, providing for the payment of two and a half per cent. upon the invoice value of all goods imported by steamers from Europe to any port in Virginia.

The English politicians know very well, that if they acknowledge the independence of South Carolina and its associates, we shall acknowledge the independence of Ireland.

The ten members of Congress from Virginia, signing the disunion manifesto, were the two Senators and eight Representatives. Of the remaining five Representatives, the Star of yesterday says:

"Five of Virginia's delegation in the House will probably issue a counter address.—Messrs. Milson, Harris, Clemens, Smith, and Butler, combating its positions, immediately after it reaches here in print."

**THE BLOCKADE.**—The Governor of Mississippi states, in a recent message, that the object of the battery at Vicksburg was to arrest the passage down river of Federal forces. But if apparently credible reports can be relied upon, it has been made use of to stop and overhaul merchant steamers.

**FORT SUMTER.**—A letter written from Fort Sumter, January 20, by Lieutenant Doubleday, says:

"We have been living on our rations and a few vegetables laid in for Captain Foster's workmen, who went away; and yet the Mercury has the impudence to say we are fed by them. We have received no supplies of any kind from Charleston, with the single trifling exception of a box of candles smuggled in. If Major Anderson is allowed the privilege of contracting for fresh meats, as is done everywhere in the army, he will exercise it, but if it is proposed as a present from South Carolina, he will not receive it.

"We may be too incredulous, but feel no apprehension, and don't believe the fort can be taken. Day before yesterday, the Carolinians lobbed two or three mortars on Cumming's Point, on the nearest point of land for attacking the fort. There is not a particle of truth in the story of a mutiny; it was started in Charleston, to induce the Government to surrender this place. There have been no prisoners in the guard-house for a long time. The men are behaving admirably, are in good spirits, full of fun, and spoiling for a fight. As for surrendering under any circumstances, they never dreamed of it."

### A CHAPTER UPON ADJUSTMENTS.

The propositions of Mr. Crittenden all look to changes in the Constitution, and are, therefore, entirely useless as a means of meeting present difficulties. The whole number of States being thirty-three, the assent of twenty-five, being three-fourths, is required for any amendment of the Constitution. Five States have already seceded, and still another, Louisiana, is expected to secede this week. The two Pacific States cannot be reached and heard from, within the time within which, it is said, that the Union will be dissolved, if an adjustment is not consummated. This leaves but twenty-five States, the precise number necessary to concur in constitutional amendments, and their entire unanimity is therefore required, which it is a manifest absurdity to expect.

It may be said, however, that although the actual ratification of Mr. Crittenden's constitutional amendments cannot be obtained for some months, yet that the States threatening to secede would be induced to pause, if those amendments were proposed by Congress to the States. This is a mere assertion, and one which is repudiated by the secessionists themselves.

When Mr. Hunter had concluded his secession speech made a few days since, in the Senate, he was asked by Col. Baker if Virginia would wait until the States had voted upon Mr. Crittenden's amendments? He replied, that he did not know. Col. Baker then pressed the more searching inquiry, whether he would use his influence to induce Virginia to wait in the contingency named. He could not reply to this that he did not know. But he replied, that he would not answer the question.

In every point of view, Mr. Crittenden's policy of proposing amendments of the Constitution, seems more incomprehensible, the more it is examined. At the best, they could not be effected in season to meet the emergency, the alleged existence of which is the only apology for proposing them at all.

With an evident view to this difficulty, Mr. Crittenden afterwards suggested the extra-constitutional expedient of taking the sense of the country, by an aggregate popular vote. But even such a vote could not, within any decent regard to appearances, be precipitated before the 4th of March, and the idea of taking it at any time can only be tolerated upon a condition precedent, with which Mr. Crittenden cannot comply, viz: the furnishing of assurances and guarantees that all parties to the pending controversy will abide the result of the vote.

Manifestly, if Congress can do anything beneficial, it must be something which it is in the power of Congress to consummate. And we are persuaded that, so far as the Republicans are concerned, there has been no lack of disposition to go to the farthest extent of conciliatory legislation consistent with their principles. But they have been met with such an extravagance of demands, and their offers of conciliation have been so rudely repulsed, that they have, many of them, ceased the endeavor to adjust the pending difficulties, from the belief that it is idle and vain.

It is said by Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, by many in Maryland, and by a few in Virginia, that the adoption of the measures proposed by the committee of thirty-three, and especially the admission of New Mexico, would afford a basis upon which the Union men of those States could sustain themselves. But they should not forget, if these measures fail, it is not because Republicans have not offered them, but because they have been rejected on the other side. Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Ferris, of Connecticut, both of whom voted on the committee for the admission of New Mexico, now withdraw their support from that measure, because the Southern gentlemen on the committee, and in the House, reject it as a peace-offering. And what is true of Messrs. Adams and Ferris is true of others.

The whole subject is one of difficulties, and is entirely too large a subject, to be fully discussed within the limits of a newspaper article. But we should fail in the discharge of a duty, if we did not distinctly declare our dissent from the views of the New York Tribune, and of Messrs. Washburne and Tappan of the committee of thirty-three.

The election of a Republican President, with the complete revolution of political power which it involves, is an event, the magnitude of which we even yet hardly appreciate. It does not change the platform of the Republican party, but it modifies its practical duties. Many things become safe with a Republican President, which would be unsafe with an Executive power in the hands of a secessionist. And the first which we bore to an unflinching foe, installed in power, is not the first which we should bear to the same foe defeated and dislodged from his strongholds.

If the Republican party, in all its actions in all the States, in all its Conventions, and in the language of all its writers and speakers during a contest now of the duration of the revolutionary struggle, has committed no error, and has done nothing and spoken nothing which ought to be taken back, it is an instance of perfection rare in the history of mankind.

If anybody can take pleasure in humiliating the pride of the South, by refusing to do what no principle forbids to be done, and merely for the sake of humiliating a beaten adversary, we are not of that number. Certainly, the fruits of a long contest ought not to be given up at the moment of victory, but we need not deny to the vanquished the honors and courtesies of war. Nothing of substantial principle should be yielded, but of concessions not involving such principle, none should be refused. No enmity is so dangerous and so implacable, as the enmity of those whose pride has not been spared, when everything else was lost.

Undoubtedly, it is proper that the free States should repel the dangerous delusion that they can be intimidated into any line of conduct whatever. But, it is no evidence of such intimidation, to recognise the power and resources of the South, and to admit that to preserve its loyalty is an object of high national concern.

Backbone is desirable, but nature is wiser

than art, and the vertebral column, as it exists in the human body, has some flexibility to it. It does not lose its general uprightness by adapting itself by slight deflections to the varying pressures of the load upon it. Some people may believe that an iron backbone would do better, but we doubt it.

### MARYLAND.

A Convention of delegates from the different precincts in Charles county, assembled at Port Tobacco last Monday, and advised an election on the 5th of February of delegates to the State Convention, which they advise to be held at Annapolis on the 18th of February. The design of this movement is revolutionary, and to overrule the decision of Gov. Hicks not to call a Convention.

In the election of these delegates by the precincts, according to the Port Tobacco Times, only three hundred and six votes, out of twelve or thirteen hundred in the county, indicated a desire that a State Convention should be called.

But even in this county Convention, thus representing only one-fourth of the people, there were great differences of opinion, and some of the members refused to act, until it was expressly stipulated, that nobody should be held to be committed to support the doing of the proposed State Convention.

Upon the whole, this is not a very formidable beginning of that "revolution in Maryland," which has been threatened here at the hotels, for some weeks past.

The second resolution adopted by this Charles county meeting, prescribes, that the acts of the State Convention shall not be valid, until submitted to, and approved by, the people. This is in deference to a public sentiment which is predominant everywhere north of the line of the cotton States. It is a great element of safety. We will believe, when we see it, but not before, that the people of any State will deliberately vote to leave this glorious American Union. It is certain as anything can be, which has not been tried, that the people of Georgia and Alabama, would both have voted the other way, if they had had the opportunity to vote upon the question at all.

### THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Friday, January 25, 1861.

#### SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in relation to Fort Abercrombie. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A large number of memorials in relation to the present crisis were presented by Messrs. Bigler, Anthony, Polk, and others.

On motion of Mr. Sillid, it was agreed that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next.

Then Senate then, at thirty minutes past twelve o'clock, took up the special order, being the consideration of bills upon the private calendar.

A bill for the relief of Robert Stockton was passed.

A bill for the relief of J. Ericsson, also one for the relief of S. V. Niles, was postponed.

The Senate then took up a bill for the relief of John H. Wheeler, late United States Minister at Nicaragua, which, after debate, was laid over.

Bills for the relief of Samuel V. Niles and Charles E. Anderson were rejected.

And at half past two o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

An hour or more was spent in the consideration of private bills.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the select committee of thirty-three.

Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, made a conservative and Union speech. He earnestly condemned secession, and felt indignant that the cotton States were attempting to drag the border slave States into the movement. He warned them of the dangers, and appealed to them to say whether they would do anything to precipitate a state of things, to rivet them to a military despotism. He was willing to adopt almost anything for the sake of peace, and to avert civil war and all its fearful consequences. He saw in the report of the committee a disposition to do something for conciliation. As resolutions looking to conciliation had been reported, why not embody them in the form of an amendment to the Constitution? These, and the restoration of the Missouri compromise, would restore peace. While he thought South Carolina and other States had done wrong, he would welcome them once more to the Confederacy. Let them retrace their steps, and let us do what is right and just toward them; and then these difficulties will soon pass away.

In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Stratton (Rep.) said he would take the Missouri compromise in its original language.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, made a speech, to show that the present troubles originated with the Republicans, who had formed a sectional party, contrary to the warning voice of leading statesmen, and of the Farewell Address of George Washington. It was not because of the election of Mr. Lincoln, under the forms of the Constitution, of which the South had just reason to complain. He spoke at length of the aggressions of the North, which had broken up the comity of the States, refused compliance with constitutional obligations, and had offered a premium on perjury.

Mr. Pottle, of New York, vindicated the Republican party from the charges made against it. That party does not deny to any State the enjoyment of her rights, nor does it pretend or design to interfere with her domestic institutions. In the present attitude of the South, it could not be expected the Republicans would modify their views. No compromise which does not look to the protection of the rights of the citizens of all the States, under the Constitution, could receive his support.

Mr. Grow sought to introduce a resolution instructing the select committee of five, to inquire into whether there exists a secret organization in this District for the seizure of Federal property, and whether any officers of the city government, or in the Executive Departments, are connected with it.

Pending this subject, the House adjourned.

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes the following extract of a letter received within the last few days by a gentleman of that city, from a friend of his in Mississippi. The writer is stated to be a reliable man: "We are in the midst of a revolution. Our State has seceded, and God only knows where we are drifting. We have not a dollar in the Treasury, and I presume we shall have to submit to a forced loan. Then will come a reign of terror, for many will not submit. South Carolina is doing this now, and her citizens are beginning to complain, and my opinion is that the counter current will soon set in."

### Items Telegraphed from Washington.

Mr. Case, of Indiana, of the House Committee on Territories, will report a bill appropriating \$60,000 for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas.

Ex-President Tyler has had a long, satisfactory, and friendly interview with the President. The latter expressed his belief that there will be no collision between the Federal and State forces during the remainder of his Administration, and that he should certainly make every effort to prevent it and to preserve peace.

The Committee of Ways and Means have reported the following appropriations, for the next fiscal year, for the support of the Government:

Naval bill	\$11,423,222.30
Army	14,395,352.57
Sundry civil expenditures	1,851,868.39
Legislation	7,076,949.46
Deficiencies	1,292,316.38
Consular	1,004,270.00
Military Academy	189,337.00
Pensions	1,082,000.00
Indian affairs	1,847,755.38

No bill has been reported for fortifications, which are estimated at \$854,000. The Post Office deficiency for next year is not included above, which is \$5,391,350.63. The total expenditures for the postal service of 1862 are estimated at \$15,780,285.23.

Persons recently from Springfield report that only Messrs. Seward and Bates have yet been decided on for Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and no others will be designated until Mr. Lincoln comes to Washington, about the middle of next month.

The House special committee on the President's message will report two bills at the first opportunity, one to authorize the President to employ the whole naval and military power of the Government, including volunteers and militia, to protect the public property, and the other authorizing him to suspend ports of entry at his discretion. This latter measure would have the effect of compelling the South to procure their supplies of foreign merchandise in cities where the customs regulations and revenue laws are properly enforced. It would not interfere with the domestic trade.

The Republican Senators have determined in caucus to accept the withdrawal of the ten seceding Senators as an actual resignation. They will, therefore, propose that the names of Messrs. Clay, Fitzpatrick, Yule, Mallory, Iversen, Toombs, Davis, Brown, Chesnut, and Hammond, be stricken from the roll of the Senate. By this action, the danger of the Southern Senators reclaiming their seats, under pretence that they had not resigned, will be avoided.

A letter received from Frankfort, Kentucky, says the Legislature passed a resolution authorizing the display of the national flag upon the State House, and the firing of thirty-three guns in honor of the Union. The flag was run up, and a committee was appointed to call upon Governor Magoffin to obtain his authority for using a cannon. He refused. The Union men then notified him that if he refused the use of the cannon, they would take it. The Governor then assented, and the salute was fired amid the greatest enthusiasm of the people.

The recent seizure by the police of New York, of arms destined for Savannah, has caused some excitement in Georgia, and it is thought that retaliatory measures will be adopted.

A gentleman of Indianapolis informs us that on last Sunday, in that city, at the closing exercises of a meeting at one of the Methodist Episcopal churches, Bishop Ames astonished and thrilled the congregation by the following prayer:

"We thank thee, O God, that while treason stalks abroad in high places, there is one man who loves his country! One man who will defend his country's flag! God bless and protect the gallant Major Anderson and his noble band!"

The "amens" which came up from the brethren around were loud and enthusiastic, and when the congregation arose from their knees, smiles and tears were seen struggling in many a countenance.—N. Y. Tribune.

**TENNESSEE.**—Letters received here yesterday from Tennessee, represent the struggle between the unionists and disunionists in Tennessee as being the fiercest and bitterest known to the history of that State. To such a point it is being carried, as that the former are proclaiming the purpose of taking up arms to resist a revolution by which they are to be deprived, against their will, of the benefits and blessings of the Government of the United States.—Star of yesterday.

### INTERIOR ADORNMENTS.

486.  486.

### PAPER HANGINGS,

OF ALL GRADES AND PRICES. WARRANTED Gold Band Window Shades, Buff, Green, and Blue Holland Shades, all sizes, made to order.

Also, a handsome assortment of Picture Cord and Tassels, all sizes and colors. Purchasing for cash, and allowing no old stock to accumulate, persons needing the above goods will find it to their advantage to give me a call. All work executed and superintended by practical men, who have served a regular apprenticeship at their trade.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay required. Please give me a call. Remember the number.

**JOHN MARKRITER,**  
No. 486 Seventh street, eight doors above  
Nov 26 Odd Fellows' Hall.

**GIFTS FOR THE CHILDREN.**—Paper Dolls at the usual prices, each containing a prize, for sale at  
JAN 23—31 LAMMOND'S, Seventh street.

### MARITIME, NATIONAL, AND FANCY

**FLAGS,**  
CAN always be had at the shortest notice, of  
SARAH McFADDEN,  
Jan 8—1m 198 Hudson st., New York.

### WASHINGTON MANUFACTURES.

Encourage Home Production. LAMPBLACK of all qualities, and packed in all of the different styles known to the trade.

### ROOFING PITCH & ROOFING FELT,

FOR GRAVEL ROOFS, And also used for slate and tin roofs. Manufactured and for sale by  
H. C. WILSON & CO.,  
Twenty-second street and Chesapeake and  
Ohio Canal. Office adjoining Bank of  
Washington. Nov 26

**DR. JOHN G. F. HOLSTON,** Surgeon, Physician, and Accoucheur, No. 373 E. 1st. north, between Ninth and Tenth sts. west. Jan 3—3m

### UNIVERSALISM.

"How can ye escape the damnation of hell?" Theophilus Fiske will preach on Sunday evening, at the old Trinity Church, on Fifth street, at 7½ o'clock. He will endeavor to prove, to the satisfaction of every candid mind, that the passages which refer to being in danger of hell fire, cast into hell, where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched, destroy both soul and body in hell, have not the remotest reference to the future world, nor do they in any manner refer to the Gentiles, only as a matter of history. Seats free. Jan 25—2t

### Attention, Company A, Union Regiment of Washington!

Meet at Temperance Hall, on Saturday next, 26th instant, at seven o'clock, P. M., for drill. No one will be admitted but members of the Company.

By order of the Captain. Jan 25

### THE BURNS CLUB.

The anniversary celebration of this club will take place at the Exchange Hotel, C street, between Fourth and a-half and Sixth, on the evening of Friday the 25th inst.

Supper on the table at 7 o'clock. Tickets to be had at the Hotel. Jan 23—3t

**A WANT SUPPLIED.**—We have received from Mr. C. Bohn, the publisher, a copy of his Department and Congressional Directory, just issued. It is one of the most complete directories we have ever seen, and contains a full register of officers in the service of the United States in this city, giving their names, number of their rooms in each Department, with their salary and residence. Also, a Congressional Directory, giving an alphabetical list of the Senators and Representatives, with their residences in this city, their post offices, and counties composing each Congressional district, and the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives. Jan 15—2w

### BY GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.** AT AUCTION. On Saturday the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., we shall sell at our Auction Rooms, a General Assortment of Furniture, viz: Mahogany Sofas, Chairs, and Rockers. Cottage Bedsteads, Double and Single. Bureaus, Wardrobes, Wash-sticks, and Chairs. Lounges, Safes, Caskets, Cook and other Stoves. China, Glass, and Crockery Ware. 10 Dozen of Superior Brooms. 200 Boxes different Brands of Cigars, and many other articles too numerous to enumerate. Terms cash. GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers. Jan 25—2t

### BY GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

No. 526, corner Seventh and D streets. **HANDSOME BILLIARD TABLE, CUES, Counters, Balls, &c.** at Auction.—On Saturday, the 26th instant, we shall sell, at our auction room, on the corner of Seventh and D streets, at 4 o'clock P. M., a fine Rosewood Billiard Table, with Fixtures. The attention of persons wishing to purchase a Table is most respectfully called to the sale, as the Table will positively be sold. Terms cash. GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers. Jan 25

### BOOKS FOR THE TIMES,

AT FRENCH & RICHSTEIN'S, 278 Pennsylvania avenue.

Parton's Life of Andrew Jackson, 3 vols., cloth price \$5. Cotton in King, large 8vo, sheep, price \$6. Life of Abraham Lincoln, 12mo, cloth, price \$1. Van Dyke's Great Sermon, paper, 10 cents. Hardee's Tactics, 2 vols., price \$1.50. Artillerist's Manual, \$5. Field Artillery, price \$2.50. Bayonet Exercise, price \$1.25. Sword Play, price 50 cents. Rifle Practice, \$1.75. Cavalry Tactics, price \$2.50. Scott's Tactics, 3 vols., price \$2.50. Jomini's Art of War, price \$1.25. Military Laws of the United States, price 50 cents.

### New Books Just Received.

The Shadow in the House, a new novel, by John Saunders, 12mo, cloth, \$1. Marion Graham, or Higher than Happiness, 12mo, cloth, price \$1.25. Romance of an Irish Girl, 12mo, cloth, price \$1. The Dutch Dominie of the Catskills, by the Rev. David Murdoch, D. D., 12mo, cloth, \$1.25. Any of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.

The usual heavy discount on all books bought for cash from us. A large and beautiful assortment of Valentines for 1861.

The trade supplied at New York wholesale prices. FRENCH & RICHSTEIN, Jan 25—3w 278 Penn. av.

### MERRY'S MUSEUM,

AND PARLEY'S MAGAZINE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

In addition to the able Editors and Writers connected with this veteran Monthly, the PRINTER of WRITERS for the Young.

**JACOB ABBOTT,** (whose Harper's Story Books, Rollo Books, Lucy Books, and other charming juveniles, are familiar as household words,) is engaged to furnish choice articles, beginning with the January number for 1861.

The MUSEUM is designed to aid in the formation of good character, and in storing the mind with useful knowledge. It is literally a Treasury of Knowledge and Gallery of Amusement—filled with Tales, Sketches, Poetry, Enigmas, Puzzles, &c., &c.

It forms Two Volumes a year, embracing 384 pages, and 150 choice Engravings—all at the low price of \$1 a year, in advance. Single copies 10 cts. New subscribers will marvel that they have been so long strangers to this Young PEOPLE'S FAVORITE.

Every person, sending one new name besides his or her own, with \$2, will receive promptly a copy of MERRY'S NEW BOOK OF PUZZLES, free of postage.

A male or female Agent wanted in every town in New England. Address the Publisher for New England, G. W. LIGHT, 12 Tremont street, Boston. Jan 24

### AT FRANCIS'S

**HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,** 490 Seventh street.

YOU can find a complete assortment of House-keeping Hardware, Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, Britannia, Block Tin, and Japanned Ware, Door Mats, Table Mats, Feather Dusters, Clocks, and all the useful articles for Housekeeping, together with Ladies' Satchels, Card Cases, Purse, Fans, Combs, Brushes, Baskets, &c., &c., all selected with great care, bought for cash, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Purchasers will do well to remember

FRANCIS'S House-Furnishing Store, No. 490 Seventh street, Nov 26

**M. SMITH,**  
Fashionable Tailor,  
No. 618 Garrison street, between I and Virginia avenue, Navy Yard.

**CONSTANTLY** on hand a full supply of Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing goods. Jan 10

**E. WHEELER,**  
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE.

No. 67 Louisiana av., opposite Bank of Washington. BAR, Sheet, and Hoop Iron; Horse-shoe Iron, Norway Nail Rods, Burden's Patent Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe Nails; Cast, Shear, and Hammer Steel; Anvils, Bellows, and Vices; Sheet Lead, Bar Lead, and Lead Pipe; Lead Roofing Tin; Bright Tin of all kinds; Block Tin, Zinc, and Copper; Iron, Brass, and Copper Wire; Carriage Bows and Curtain Canvases, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, and Axles, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Brads, Sash Weights, Sash Cord, Pulleys, Planes, Saws, Chisels, Files, Boring and Mortice Machines, and Grindstones, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Forks, &c.

**DEPOT FOR PLANT'S NEW PATENT BLIND HINGE.**  
All at the lowest prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on short credit. Nov 26

**AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.**

**CHOW CHOW,** American. **PICCOLILLY,** Chow Chow, **PICCOLILLY,** White and Brown ONIONS, English. **Sauces.**

Worcestershire Sauce, Soy's Sultana, Reading, Harvey, and Anchovy SAUCES. For sale by **JESSE B. WILSON,** 327 Pa. av., between Sixth and Seventh streets, south side. Nov 26

### BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, WASHINGTON BRANCH.

CHARGE OF HOURS. ON and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, the trains will run as follows:

**Leave Washington:**  
First train at 6.20 A. M.  
Second train at 7.40 A. M.  
Third train at 3.10 P. M., Express.  
Fourth train at 6 P. M.

**Leave Baltimore:**  
First train at 4.15 A. M., Express.  
Second train at 8.35 A. M.  
Third at 3.10 P. M.  
Fourth at 4.30 P. M., Express.

The first, second, and third trains from Washington connect through to Philadelphia and New York.

The second and third connect at Washington Junction with trains for the West, South, and Northwest; also, at Annapolis Junction for